



## OUR CRAZY-QUILT.

### SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO THE LADIES.

Decorating the House—Beauty and Its Preservation—Hints for the Useful and Ornamental.

#### HOW TO HANG PICTURES.

In regard to the hanging of pictures, a few cardinal principles should not be lost sight of. Pictures are made to be seen. They should not be hung so high that one has to stretch one's neck to see them. A picture highly worked up in detail should be closer to the eye than a strong, broad composition, in which all parts of the composition are put in masses. Family pictures should be confined to family rooms. The light on a picture should come from the same side as the light in a picture. Pictures on the line of sight should be hung flat on the wall; those above the line of sight may for convenience of inspection be tilted slightly forward. Large, heavy frames should never be tilted toward directly above sofas or chairs that are close to the wall. They always seem dangerous. It is not pleasant to have the consciousness of a two hundred pound man just over one's head, and his whole body swing out of the center of gravity. Groups of pictures are only effective when there is harmony of subject, color, and of fitness in the framing. Old paintings and new ones almost always hang together; each other will hang close together. Few pictures should be hung in the dining-room, and care should be taken in the selection of the subjects. The writer was once obliged to take his dinner with an Oriental executioner and a despatched victim on one side of him, and a lugubrious Christian martyr by Max on the other. It was almost as distressing as a crucifixion in a billiard room or the death of Marat in a bath-room. It is not appetizing to have realistic pictures of dead fish in the dining-room, nor does it add to the cheerfulness of a parlor to give "The Death Bed of Abraham Lincoln" a prominent place. Glazed pictures should never be used, positive white as they are said to reflect the light disagreeably. Masonic certificates of membership in a missionary society, etc., are not pictures at all, no matter how much ornamented. They are purely personal affairs, and should not be framed or hung at all. They interest nobody but the owner and his dearest friends, and are almost never ornamental. One should not be egotistic in his pictures, as many more than in his conversation.

#### BEAUTY AND ITS PRESERVATION.

Grief, as well as all agitation of the mind, is detrimental to beauty. Too much excitement of the tear ducts dries the eyes, and traces of the working of the passions are left upon the face. Those persons who are happily gifted with an equable temperament grow old much less quickly than those whose dispositions are the reverse.

Girls sometimes bite and suck their lips in order to make them red. It is a foolish habit, which may injure their shape.

Dryness and cracking of the skin, as well as "dry skin," are usually due to a disordered stomach. Persons liable to such trouble should apply to their lips every night a salve of glycerine mixed with lard, which is the best application known for that purpose. A few sore begins as a hot and painful lump on the lip, soon changing into a blister. It is both annoying and disfiguring. The sore should never be rubbed or scratched. At the very outset it should be touched with this preparation every few hours: Carbolic acid, ten drops; glycerine, a teaspoonful; attar of roses, two drops. Beauty, it is said, only depends as well as "dry skin" on the amount of water.

To lengthen out a chicken for dinner, make a coffee-cup of prepared flour into stiff dough wet up with an egg as for noodles, roll very thin, and about ten minutes before you dish the chicken cut the dough into narrow strips and drop into boiling water. It has not been thickened into soup. It will add greatly to the dish and make more of it.

People who like abundance of fresh air in their bedrooms at night and yet are sensitive to draught, may adopt the old fashion of side-curtains to the bed. This will give the utmost attention to the rules above set forth. Beauty is not, however, in reality, skin deep; it is only surface; for weak eyes that are pained by having the early morning light fall on them even before they are fully awake.

A swinging cradle exhibited for the benefit of admiring mothers is of rattan. It is rounded at the foot and head, swings easily in the sockets, and is furnished with a mattress and two tiny pillows. Over the cradle is an apparatus from which the canopy, made of some soft, blue material, is suspended. The pretty little duvet and miniature pillow-shams are of the same color as the drapery. It is the daintiest thing of the kind that has been seen this season. The rattan cradles, with canopy-fixtures, mattresses, and pillows, cost from \$12 to \$21. Very pretty rattan cribs range in price from \$9 to \$27.

Use old tooth or nail brushes for cleaning the corners of window sash. If the bristles are worn out at the end, cut off the half of the brush to where the bristles are long and stiff. Old brushes are also excellent for cleaning smoky and greasy lamp-burners. Remove the wick, put the burner into a basin of hot suds, and scrub inside and out with the brush. Afterward soak with fine coal ash, scrub, wipe dry and polish with a flannel rag. They will look equal to new. Tea kettles or other tinware which has become blackened and dull from long use should also be scoured with coal ashes, from which every bit of coal and coarse ashes have been sifted. Wash after in a good hot soap-suds and wipe dry. Do not repeat the scouring often, but wash frequently in clean hot suds with a clean soft cloth, and they will keep bright for a good length of time.

**A NEW ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.**—Simultaneous experiments with cable roads operated by steam power and electrical railroads naturally suggested to many inventors a combination of the two systems. The first application of this was to carry a fixed electrical conductor instead of a moving wire rope, and connection is made between the motor and the conductor through the slot in the tube. An electric railway on this principle has been built for experimental purposes at Manchester, England, and is said to work satisfactorily even in rainy weather. The improved contact due to moisture is supposed to make up for the loss by leakage. In this system the running rails of the road are used as return conductors. Leather straps are used to draw the connector through the tube. They serve to clear the passage-way of ordinary obstructions, and they should meet with too much resistance, would give way, breaking the connection and stopping the car before much damage was done. The straps can be easily removed. Then there are preparations which one may use. Powdered borax is excellent to soften the skin. A mixture which is said to be sure cure for mucus perspiration of the hands is made of a quarter of an ounce of powdered alum, the white of one egg and enough tannin to make a thick paste. After washing your hands, apply this; let it remain on your hands two or three minutes, and then wipe off with a soft, dry towel. Liniment water is better than hot or cold, if the skin is inclined to be tender or chafed.

#### THE DRESS OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

In the first place, be sure the clothing is equally distributed over the entire body, sufficiently warm for comfort and health. Let it be of soft flannel the year round, in this climate. If made up new each fall, by spring and summer it is sufficiently thin for the warmer season. Over this first woolen suit, which is best made in one garment, with long sleeves, and high-necked, a waist for girls, also long-sleeved, high-necked, having buttons upon which drawers can be buttoned; for boys, a separate suit to hold up the trousers, which makes a very comfortable and the outside shirt made in the form of a blouse, which is very convenient and pretty. Great care should be taken in making children's clothes that they be comfortable, and be not too close-fitting anywhere, especially about the waist, chest or arm. Growing children need, and must have, plenty of room in which to breathe, to move, to grow. Little girls should be as warmly clad as boys, and as comfortably also. Therefore do not ligature the waist with bands and skirts, impeding their actions of limbs thereby. Another tax do we impose on our girls, by dressing them in frail and light-colored materials, and exposing them to the mind, rather than to the body, to tear their clothes—a barrier to a child's enjoyment oftentimes. One skirt is sufficient, and should be securely buttoned to the waist, that article of wear being made long enough to allow of a double row of buttons for drawers and skirt, also one on each side upon which to fasten the stockings-supporters. As to outside wear, that is of little account, so that the limbs are warm, clothing loose, and the child is comfortable.—[American Railroad Journal.]

**SKIRT-CARS IN MEXICO.**—The streets are run in trains in Mexico. Instead of one car leaving the terminus every ten minutes, three cars are sent together every half-hour. This is not a measure of economy, writes a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, for each car has two axles attached, and, although they are never more than half a block apart, there are always two conductors besides the driver. One conductor takes the money and gives you a ticket, and the other comes around, punches in the price of the passenger, and puts in the ticket. They are supposed to be checked upon each other. The street-car drivers always call a horn, and blow it as they approach a street crossing, so that there is a perpetual tooting going on. The conductors usually carry revolvers. I don't know why, except it is the fashion, for Mexican girls would as soon go out of doors without their hats as without their revolver.—[American Railroad Journal.]

**HOUSE PLANTS.**—A lady whose beautiful plants are the delight of her life and the envy of all her acquaintances, revealed the secret of her success the other day. The soil is, she says, about two-thirds good garden soil, and the rest sand. It is kept light and loose about the roots. They are watered as they appear to need it, and not according to any particular rule. But the chief reason for their wonderful growth is this:

"When any of the leaves wither and fall, instead of picking them up and throwing them away, I make little rolls of them, tuck them down in the earth, and let them decay; and this is the only fertilizer I have ever used. This," she added, modestly, "seems to be nature's way." And the plants that have only the afternoon sun grow and rival those that have the morning sun."

## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

### LIFE AND CLOSING DAYS OF A POPULAR SONG WRITER.

What Henry Irving Says of American Audiences—The Cantata or "Esther"—Appoggatura Notes.

The following letter from Henry Irving to the *Key Note* (New York) has just been published in that journal: "The dominant characteristic of the American audience seems to be impartiality. They do not sit in judgment, resenting as positive offense lack of power to convey meaning or divergence of interpretation of particular character or scene. I understand that when they do not like a performance they simply go away, so that at the close of the evening the silence of a deserted house gives to the management a verdict more potent than audible condemnation. This does not apply to questions of morals, which can be, and are, as quickly judged here as elsewhere. On this subject I give entirely the evidence of others, for it has been my good fortune to see our audiences seated till the final falling of the curtain. Again, there is a kindly feeling in the part of the audience toward the actor as an individual, especially when he is not, as I believe, a complete stranger, which is, I presume, a part of that recognition of individuality which is so striking a characteristic in American life and customs. Many an actor draws habitual a portion of his audience—not in consequence of artistic merit—not from capacity to arouse or excite emotion, but simply because they like him personally which they like. This spirit forcibly reminds me of the story told of the manager of one of the old 'circuits' who gave as a reason for the continued engagement of an impossible bad actor, that he was kind to his mother." The rough extract of the letter follows:

"Chorus—Ladies: Miss Clara Wright, Miss Therese Tietjens, Mrs. James Cross, Miss Mac Morehead, Miss Nellie Edwards, Miss Hattie Wheat, Miss Hattie Frazer, Miss Dora Davis, Mrs. DeWitt C. Smith, Miss Sullivan, Miss Lizzie R. Platte, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. O. Dodge, Mrs. Letland Howe, Mrs. O. Cravens, Miss Hope Jost, Miss K. Lovdal, Miss A. Perl.

Semi-chorus of maidens—Hattie Miller, Ella Bateman, Addie Marquetz, Eva Coleman, Jennie Coleman, Nina Lyon, Blanche Owen, Bessie Quarles, Eva Jones, Etta Waterman, Lila Hayford, Lucy Murray, Lizzie Morehead, Jessie Morehead, Little Hirsch, May Yankham, Clara Miller, Edna Lewis, Alice Lewis, Edna Tufts.

Semi-chorus of maidens—Willie Bateman, Frank Welch, Ed. M. Stephens, Alber G. Quinton, Harry Dodge, Charlie Pickham, A. Bert Martin, Elmo Cary, Fred Holland, Frank Griffin, Charlie Hewz, Jerome W. Carroll.

A Sanborn acted as manager, and the orchestra was composed as follows: Chas. Neal, Conductor; G. Truman, violin; D. M. Wright, trombone; R. A. Greer, clarinet; Adolph Lothammer, double bass; R. Coates, corнет; Mrs. Charles Neal, pianist.

**APPOGGIATURA.**

Miss Minnie Palmer signed a contract recently to appear in England, France, Germany, Scotland and Wales.

The Carl Rosa season of English opera terminated at Liverpool on the 31st ult. It was the most successful ever known in the British provinces.

Modjeska appears at the London Lyceum during Passion week, as Mary Anderson will not have the theater open during the Lenten religious observances.

T. H. Cowen is composing a new cantata entitled "The Sleeping Beauty," for the Birmingham festival, and also a symphony for the autumn series of Richter concerts.

The dates of the Handel festival at the London Crystal Palace will be June 16th, 22d, 23d and 24th, under the direction of Mr. Mann.

"The Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" will be the chief works, and 1,000 performers will appear in each.

Miss Nilsson has just been decorated by the King of Spain with a first-class Cross of the Royal Order of Beneficence. This decoration has been conferred in recognition of numerous deeds of charity and artistic gratitude on the part of the great singer at Madrid.

An Eastern musical journal says that Monroe Fabian, a young California pianist, lately appeared at St. Petersburg. The paper speaks in warm terms of his uncommon talents and clearness of execution in a Rihmberger fugue, and his tenderness and refinement in Schumann compositions.

The largest organ in the world has just been completed by Walck, of Ludwigsburg, and placed in the cathedral church of Riga. The instrument measures 36 feet in width, 52 feet from back to front, and is 165 feet high. It contains 6,629 pipes, distributed among 124 sounding stops.—[Mechanical News.]

**A POPULAR SONG WRITER.**

Who says a writer on songs, is not necessarily a writer of songs? From the very first, when he wrote "Old Uncle Nub," "Sweetie Gibber," "Massey in de Gold, Gold Ground," "Old Dog Trax" and "O, Boys, Carry Me Long?" But how many know anything of the life of the extraordinary man who wrote them? Stephen Colling Foster was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1826. He was a musician almost from the cradle, and at the age of seven had mastered the fife without a teacher. Every instrument in turn gave up its sweetest to his touch, but he never cared to become a distinguished performer. His musical talents and taste of song, with his joyous delight from boyhood, caused him to write his first poem, "Oh, another boy," at the age of seven. He failed to get it published, but he had experience of them, and he who has had experience of them would be an untrustworthy chronicler if he failed, or even hesitated, to bear witness to their intelligence, their taste, and their generosity."

**THE WELL-KNOWN.**

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**LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE.**  
"I was born in Indiana," says a stranger, lank and slim, "as us fellers in the restaurant was kind of guyin' him." Uncle Jake was sassin' him another pum'kin pie.  
And a extra cup of coffee, with a twinkle in his eye—"I was born in Indiana—morn forty year ago—and I ain't been back since twenty—and I'm workin' backards slow." But I've et in every restaurant 'twixt here and Santa Fe.  
And I've et in this coffee tastes like gettin' home to me!"

"Pour us out another, daddy," says the feller, warmin' up.  
A-peakin' "cross a saucer, as Uncle took his cup—"When I seen your sign out yonder," he went on to Uncle Jake,  
"Come in and git some coffee like your mother I thought of my old mother, and the Posey country farm. And she's a little critter, a-hangin' in her arm, And she set the pot a boilin'—break the eggs as poured 'em in."  
And the feller kind of haited with a trumble in his voice—"Uncle Jake he fatched the feller's coffee back, and stood As solemn for a minute, as a' undertaker would; then he 'e' turned and tiptoed w'ards the kitchen door—and next, Here come his old wife out with him, a rubbin' of her eyes, and she ruffles out, 'It's him!' Thank God, we met him comin'! Don't you know your mother Jim?" And the feller, as he grabbed her, says: "You bet I hasn't forgot!"  
But, wipin' of his eyes, he says, "Your coffee's mighty hot!"—[James Whitcomb Riley.]

### HIRAM JENKINS' MISTAKE.

Hiram Jenkins drove slowly up the hill road that led to the farm-house of Deacon Bates. It was plain even to the casual observer that the errand he was on was of no common importance. No man would have arrayed himself so gorgeously simply for the purchase of a tub of fall butter or a yoke of steers. His hair was in a state of distressing smoothness, and seemed almost a part of the glossy hat which covered it. His coat and pantaloons were marvelous in their way, and his boots, which had been elaborately blacked, reflected back the rays of the setting sun in a manner perfectly blinding to the beholder. And yet, notwithstanding his superiority in all these respects to the lilies of the field, there was apparent in his action a singular sort of tertiuousness, a trepidation almost, which rendered his appearance at once ridiculous and awkward. The trepidation was in no wise lessened by the sudden vision of a red-headed urchin watching him from the barn-door, and who as the team approached, with ever-widening grin, sped off in the direction of the farm-house, and disappeared through the kitchen door. Hiram was conscious a minute afterwards of being followed, and had a dozen pangs of fear from the thoughts of what it might be, and it required extraordinary strength of mind on his part to drive past the house to the shed where the horses of all visitors were hitched. There are few more awkward things to do than to get out or in a carriage when women are watching, and though Hiram had probably never thought of the fact before, he fully experienced its truth, as endeavoring to spring gracefully from the buggy, his foot slipped on the wheel and he came down on his hands and knees in the dirt. His remarks as he scrambled to his feet were confined to one word, but that, though short, was the most expressive one in the English language.

"Well, I'll have to go round to the barn pump and wash myself before I can go," he said to himself. "I suppose they are having their fun out of me in the house now. Confound it, I wish I hadn't started!" As he passed the door of the horse-barn, which was partly open, he heard the sound of voices. He listened, and his heart sank as he recognized the tones of his rival, Elathan Rogers. "I want her bed," was he saying. "She just suits me. You can't always have her, you know, and you'd better call the thing settled?" "I don't know about that," answered the deacon, doubtfully. "I've always said, come what would, I wouldn't part with Jenny. But you hang on to me, I don't know—" "Say it's a bargain, deacon, I've thought it over a good while, and Jenny I must have. I'll treat her well, you may be sure of that." The deacon hesitated, blew his nose, and finally said: "She's got some little tricks that nobody knows nothing about but me, and I don't want to impose upon a neighbor." "Oh, phew! that's only an excuse, deacon. I'm willing to risk it."

"She kicked me in the stomach last winter, and bit little Sammie not more than six weeks ago. I can show you the scar now."

"Great king!" thought Hiram, "and here I was going to put the question this very night. Who would have thought it?" "I take that you did," said Emerson, continuing the conversation. "If she so much as lifts her foot against me, I'll give her a kickin' that'll last a month."

"Lick!" ejaculated Hiram to himself, astonished beyond measure. "Lick Jenny Bates! Well, this goes ahead of anything I ever heard of. And the old man doesn't say a word! What next?"

A pause ensued, which was at last broken by the deacon:

"Well, if you must have her, you must. I expect old lady'll want something to say about it, though. She thinks as much of Jenny as I do. Won't you come into the house?"

"Not now. I've got to go down to the village to-morrow dark. I'll be around some time to-morrow."

Hiram Jenkins waited until he saw his successful rival climb the fence between the two farms. Then he deliberately un-hitched his horse, got into his wagon and drove off, never casting a look toward the window where the fair Jenny sat in watchful expectation. Not until he reached his own door did he draw a long breath.

"It seems just like a dream," said he to himself as he slowly unbuckled the harness. "To think of Jenny Bates kicking her own father and biting her little brother, and she looking as though butter wouldn't melt in her mouth! It's just as mean, though, in the Deacon to lick as 'tis for her to kick. The old hypocrite! Well, I must say I'm mildly disgusted in the Bateses."

I suppose Emerson Rogers feels cranky enough now he's got her. I just hope she'll kick his head off. Lucky for me I overheard what I did."

Notwithstanding this self-congratulation Hiram felt all the pangs of disappointment and jealousy. He had not only lost his "girl," but had been cut in the most mortifying manner by a man he had held in thorough contempt. He felt that even with what he knew of Jenny's faults, if he could gain her hand he would carry her off in spite of his rival or the Deacon either.

A week passed by, and Jenny was never out of Hiram's thoughts. One day he went to the village to make a purchase, and in front of the post-office, Emerson Rogers drove by with the deacon's mare.

"I suppose now he's got Jenny he thinks he's got a right to the whole property," muttered Hiram. "I wish to gracious the old mare would put her feet through the dashboard!"

That night the singing-school met at the Academy. Hiram came late. He used to sit with the tenors just behind Jenny Bates. Now he chose a different seat, and tried hard to sing bass. He could not, however, help seeing Elathan Rogers pass peppermint lozenges to Jenny, and also write something on blank leaf of her singing-book, which she read and answered.

"Of course he'll go home with her to-night," thought Hiram. "It'll be the first time I've missed it for a year. He's well-some, though."

All intermission he kept his seat, and pretended to be very busy looking for some time in his singing-book that refused to be found. Jenny did not look at him.

The doxology closed the school at last, and there was a grand bustling about the door, and an eager gladness in the room, to see the sum of their favorites, Hiram, was trying to make his way through the crowd, when he found himself at the elbow of Jenny Bates, and the same moment the hateful voice of Elathan Rogers was heard in the words:

"Shall I see you home to-night, Miss Bates?"

"No, sir," was the prompt answer. "I when I seen your sign out yonder, he went on to Uncle Jake,

"Come in and git some coffee like your mother I thought of my old mother, and the Posey country farm. And she's a little critter, a-hangin' in her arm, And she set the pot a boilin'—break the eggs as poured 'em in."

And the feller kind of haited with a trumble in his voice—"Uncle Jake he fatched the feller's coffee back, and stood As solemn for a minute, as a' undertaker would; then he 'e' turned and tiptoed w'ards the kitchen door—and next,

Here come his old wife out with him, a rubbin' of her eyes, and she ruffles out, 'It's him!' Thank God, we met him comin'! Don't you know your mother Jim?" And the feller, as he grabbed her, says: "You bet I hasn't forgot!"

But, wipin' of his eyes, he says, "Your coffee's mighty hot!"—[James Whitcomb Riley.]

### OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

#### PICTURES OF MEMORY.

Among the beautiful pictures That hang on Memory's wall Is one of a dim old forest That makes me feel all: Not for its gnarled oaks alone, Dark with the mistletoe; Not for the violets golden; Not for the milk-white illes That lead from the fragrant hedge, Coquettish with the sunbeams, And stealing their golden edge; Not for the vines on the upland, Where the bright sunbeams rest, Not for the pink roses sweet, Which smile on the hillsides.

The summers of long ago; But his feet on the hills grew weary, And his eyes on the hills grew eyes, I made for my little brother, A bed of the yellow leaves, Sweetly on his arms folded. My boy is a trifle pale, As the light of immortal beauty Silently covered his face. And the sunbeams of the sunset, Lied in the tree-top bright, He'll, in his smile like beauty, Asleep by the gates of light.

That hang on Memory's wall, The one of the dim old forest.

—Alice Cary.

#### A FAITHFUL DOG.

An interesting story of a dog has been told by a gentleman who was travelling in France during the late war with Germany. He met one day some wounded soldiers returning from the battle-field. One of them who had a little dog an iron-gray terrier, evidently English, following at his heels, but only on three legs. In an earnest manner the man told him how the dog had been the means under Providence of saving his master's life. A Brigadier-General stepped up:

"What are you here for?" "I thought I would look in, Mr. Secretary, and see—"

"That's enough, sir. Don't let me see or hear of you in Washington again for six months. If you do I'll jail you as sure as you live!"

A slim, brown-faced Lieutenant stepped up:

"I have a friend, Mr. Secretary, in the One-Hundred-and-Fourteenth New York, that I want to get transferred to my regiment. I'm sorry. He's my best friend. Come in if you like."

"My dear fellow, it is not I. I should like to please a good-looking boy like you, but if I did it would break up the discipline of the whole army in ninety days. You see, I'm sure, just from the front?"

"Such was the great War Secretary.—[Cor. Pioneer Press.]

#### Disappointment.

"Here's a good piece of advice," said Captain Quibbler, putting aside a newspaper and turning to his wife. "A paragon here says that a man should never smoke a pipe while going down stairs. In case he should fall he would be likely to drive the stem through the roof of his mouth and out at the top of his head."

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# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....MARCH 7, 1885

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122½ for 4s of 1897; 11½ for 4s; sterling, \$4 84@ 4 87½; 10½ for 3s; silver bars, 100%.

Silver in London, 49½d; consols, 98½d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125%; 4s, 11½%.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 82½ cents.

In the San Francisco mining share market yesterday Hale & Norcross rose to 55 75, the advance being accompanied by a small rise in the other Comstocks. The outside stocks were irregular.

The Senate yesterday confirmed all of Cleveland's Cabinet nominations.

A consolidation of important transcontinental railroad lines is announced this morning.

Foreigners at Ning Po, China, are threatened with massacre.

The motion in favor of bimetallic currency has been rejected by the German Reichstag.

A young Englishman recently lost \$26,000 in gambling at Monte Carlo, and then killed himself.

The mill and dwelling of Thomas Halley, near Virginia, Nev., were destroyed by fire Thursday night; loss, \$10,000.

A bird near Santa Maria, Santa Barbara county, together with eight horses, hay, harness, was found Thursday morning.

A poor Indian has been held at Sacramento, Lassen county, for the murder of Samuel E. Shaw, who was killed a year ago.

During the execution of a murderer in Philadelphia Thursday a convict near the gallows was frightened to death and another thrown into convulsions.

After Monday next the Eureka and Palisade Railroad will only make three trips weekly from Eureka to Palisade, Nev.

The United States Senate, in extra session, adjourned yesterday until Monday.

After nominating his Cabinet, President Cleveland's first official act was to sign Grant's commission as General on the retired list.

Alice Harrison, the actress, is threatened with lockjaw.

Large orders for munitions of war are being received at Bridgeport, Conn., for England.

The bill to prohibit the diversion of water was defeated in the Connecticut Legislature.

O'Donnovan Rossa was in Boston Thursday, wearing the coat he had on when shot, and promptly entering the bullet-hole in the garment.

There is a great rush of settlers upon the Winnebago Indian reservation in Dakota.

At 10 A.M. yesterday, Colonel George Stannard shot and killed a German cattle-driver named Singer.

H. C. Newby struck Joseph Blasier with a club in Headings last night, inflicting probably fatal injuries.

The Commissionership of Pensions has been tendered General John C. Black, of Danville, Ill., by the President.

In a shooting affray Thursday at Grant, Ind., between William Corbin and John Gaines, both were killed.

Joe Goss, the pugilist, is dying in Boston.

Mambr No Patchen, the celebrated Kentucky stallion, died in Lexington yesterday.

T. S. Arthur, the well-known writer and publisher, died last night in Philadelphia.

There is a prospective Sullivan and Ryan coming together again, when it is to be hoped that both will get what they richly deserve.

## RAILWAY EDUCATION.

Railway business has developed into a science, and in Yale College it is study has been added to the curriculum under these general heads: 1. History of the transportation system of the United States. 2. Railroad business methods and their effects upon the community. 3. Foreign railroads and railroad legislation. 4. Railroad legislation in the United States. These branches include the study and analysis of the transportation statistics relating to roads and waterways, fast freight lines, trunk line contests and pools, etc. Also the special characteristics of railroad business, accounts, reports, rates, classification, discrimination, the principle of charging what the traffic will bear as a right, but subject to abuse; reductions in rates and how effected, competitive rates, speculative railroad building and management, parallel roads, construction companies, subsidiary corporations, comparison of English and American railroad service, European railroad history, State and private ownership, subsidies and land grants, Railroad Commissions, proposed Congressional legislation, etc., etc.

The students in the course are to read Adams on Railroads, their origin and problems; Farrar on the State in its Relation to Trade; Steane on Railroad Poolings and Discriminations; Black's Letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce; Fink's Argument before the House Committee on Commerce, January, 1884, and the letters of Fink and White on the question of pooling. We are not prepared to say that this action on the part of Collegiate authorities will be productive of great results. They cannot expect to "make" railroad men by courses of instruction. They can enlarge technical knowledge upon the economic questions of transportation and generally impart information regarding railway management, and systematic methods of treating it, but the true school of the railroad manager is in actual experience. It will be for the highest benefit of the country when railroading and transportation comes to be generally recognized as science in business, for it is susceptible of the application of scientific methods. When this is the condition of the general intelligence of the country the political phases of railroading will as they should disappear. But it is not a long look ahead to forecast the time when, under our form of government, the politician and the demagogue will cease to make railroading the object of tampering and assault, and the means of accomplishing ends having legitimately no relation to the business? Eventually the scientific application of business methods to the transportation question will be accepted by the people as the supremely right rules of action and judgment. So far as collegiate consideration of the questions involved will go toward preparing the public for this it will do good, but railroad men are not to be made in colleges any more than journalists can be manufactured in universities. A railway education may be aided in a preparatory sense by a course of study, but theoretical knowledge will not be sufficient for its completion. There is one phase of the matter which deserves attention—the recognition that by Yale give to conduct of railway business as an important factor in the prosperity of the country. The *American Railroad Journal*, which is more hopeful of practical results from this addendum to a collegiate course

than we, nevertheless has some very thoughtful expressions upon the subject. Thus it says:

It is a very clear-headed recognition of the fact that other fields must be opened to the collisions, already over-crowded. Thousands of young men are annually graduating from American colleges, and it is the duty of those in charge of them to see that they shall be of practical benefit both to themselves and to the community. \* \* \* Yale has recognized the fact that the construction of railroads is as one in which a liberal education can be employed to advantage, and we think this recognition is judicious. The *Journal* says that the ways in which technical knowledge will, as we said before, elevate it to the position of a science, and such elevation will be of great benefit to all. The fact indispensable to all sciences, namely, an exact knowledge of logic and mathematics. The maxims propounded with railways will be given to the right things, and railway knowledge will be systematically arranged in concise and proper form.

## THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

The subject of irrigation has been the one perplexing question before the Legislature. It is not to be denied by any one that the need of a safe system of irrigation is a great one in many sections of the State. In establishing such a system, however, the Legislature has found itself beset by two apparently conflicting interests, technically known as those of the appropriators and the riparianists. The equities of each have been freely debated—may we say too freely discussed, since intemperate heat has awakened antagonisms that should not be stimulated. We have believed, and do believe, that the Legislature would have been nearer a wise solution of the problem to-day had it been burdened less by passionate debates in the press and elsewhere. It is a question to which must be brought the calmest deliberation and the profoundest wisdom. No legislator need be shamed in the confession that it is perplexing and involved in doubt. The final settlement must be the result of concessions and compromises. We believe these all possible, and that the interests now at war may be adjusted so as to give to the riparian owner for his needs, and to the irrigator a just quota of water; or, as one correspondent has suggested, so to merge interests as to distribute the water with a due regard to the needs of all. We are perfectly aware that to accomplish this is no easy task, nor will its accomplishment be unattended by friction. To evolve a perfect system at once is not possible, but by wise concessions and adjustments an approach may be made to it. The use of water to the stimulation of earth growth must be made as broad as is possible consistent with the common weal.

There have been in public debate suggestions made and plans outlined upon which the Legislature might have grounded the basic structure for a system acceptable to the people. We have faith that this will be done; that out of all this contention good must come; that the waters of the State proper to be taken for irrigation will be utilized to the fullest extent in increasing production, and that we will secure a system under which their volume may be augmented by storage. We have faith in the right solution of the present problem being worked out. If it is not done now it will be a cause for profound regret. The whole State is interested in the founding of an irrigation system and its practical working. It means increased population, increased production, increased wealth, decreased taxation and full development. The whole State is interested in building the system that no man shall suffer irreparable injury, and that the greatest good possible shall accrue to the largest possible number.

## HIGH LICENSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A high-license bill went to its second reading in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on the 28th of February. There were entertained strong hopes of its passage by both houses. If this should result, it will place the Keystone State in the vanguard of progress. The high-license movement has been steadily gaining in strength, and to-day numbers among its adherents some of the most thoughtful reformers of the age. The Philadelphia *Record*, speaking of the Pennsylvania bill, says the popular approval with which this bill has been received in Pennsylvania has been almost unexampled. From every part of the State came words of endorsement, and the voice of the newspaper press is almost unanimous in its favor. The reason for this, it adds, is plain. The measure gives promise of working great and important changes in the liquor traffic if it becomes a law. Possibly one-half of the 6,000 liquor saloons in Philadelphia would be closed by such a measure, and the remaining 3,000, while amply sufficient for the convenience of the public portion of the community, would be those of the better class. Reputable liquor-dealers, says the *Record*, have themselves quite as much interest in the passage of such a law as any other class of citizens. In addition to the great advantage which would follow the closing up of most of the dives and disreputable places in Philadelphia will be the large sum which the high-license fees would bring into the county treasury. "In Philadelphia the amount would be considerably more than \$1,500,000. The experience of other States has been uniformly favorable to high license. Wherever such a measure has been tried it has been more than satisfactory. The times are ripe for such legislation. In this State the people demand it. The Legislature is not likely to prove deaf to the popular voice."

## EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

The San Francisco *Call* thinks the teaching of elocution might be dispensed with in the public schools. At least, it can see no reason why girls should be trained in that branch. Moreover, it points out that true eloquence is "the outburst of the mind, which will be impressed or otherwise according to the nature of the subject and surrounding circumstances." There would be something more tangible in our contemporary's criticism, if eloquence and elocution were synonymous. Elocution relates wholly to the manner of reading and speaking, the method on the rostrum, and the art of delivery. There may be eloquence without the art of elocution, and elocutionary art without eloquence. So far as the teachings of elocution go they instruct in correct pronunciation, in method of easy delivery, in effective reading and grace of the person upon the stage. We cannot see how it can be disconnected from the teaching of the art of reading, and to that extent there is just as much

reason for teaching girls as boys in the art. The schools, by reason of the multiplicity of studies crowded into them, are neglecting the elocution of reading. Good readers among pupils of the common schools are exceptional. Instead of eliminating elocution from the common school curriculum, we hold it to be essential—one of the fundamental branches. It is an absolutely indispensable adjunct of "the three R's." The pupils in common schools should be taught to read well, both from the printed page and from memory; to read not only "aloud" but as well to "read facing auditors." It follows that they should be taught to read effectively—to interpret, in other words—and this is the highest form of elocution as contradistinguished from oratory. Gestulation—which the *Call* holds to be uselessly taught, since nature is the best teacher of appropriate gesture—is not necessarily a part in the teaching of elocution. It is one of the graces of that art. The highest form of elocution is expression, and that is one of the things in which art may improve upon nature—in which school teaching is backward. The ready, expressive and graceful reader is in large part well educated. The error into which our contemporary falls is to be observed in the silly charges made that the railroads are fighting irrigation. It would seem that any man of sense must know that it is to the interest of all common carriers between producer and market to foster the highest productive capacity of the country. Those who know anything about the present contention know that the railroad corporations have had nothing whatever to do with it.

Certain journals and virtue in nothing else is that of the railroads of the country. The railroads constitute the one great and ever-present bogeyman to them. They find it in everything. In short, they are railroad-haunted. The latest phase of this mania is to be observed in the silly charges made that the railroads are fighting irrigation. It would seem that any man of sense must know that it is to the interest of all common carriers between producer and market to foster the highest productive capacity of the country. Those who know anything about the present contention know that the railroad corporations have had nothing whatever to do with it.

Our evening contemporary recalls that last month we said to those opposed to enforcing the law against gambling, "repeal the law." So say we now to all such. But we did not and do not give our adhesion to the policy of so repealing the law. We said then, and now repeat, that to be consistent these people should move to repeal the law. When they do that a different question will be presented, and we shall be found upon the negative, since we do not believe that to license gambling will lessen its evils, or protect youth from its temptations.

The Current asks: "Are the people of the United States reconciled to the idea of Mormonism? Shall they forever sit dumb and let this pestilence spread?" As far as it is a religion, yes. But as far as it affects the civil policy of the country, no! Polygamy is a greater bane of large and finely-educated communities than any other, and such as those of Senator Leland Stanford, Hon. David McClure, General John McComb, Hon. J. S. Cone, General Price, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Major Ben C. Truman, E. M. Rollon and others.

"A Trip to Hawaii" is the title of another novel from the pen of Dr. William A. Haun, author of "The Last of the Mohicans." In several respects it is superior to that work, but it is more intricate but not more interesting. The style, however, is more graceful, and the diction more ornate. The character of Cynthia is admirably drawn, and a closer approach to the actual in life. The novel is full of action and warm in color. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale by J. T. White & Co., San Francisco.

"A Trip to Hawaii" is the title of an attractive, fifty-page, finely-illustrated pamphlet just issued by the passenger department of the Oceanic Co., Ltd., London. Reminiscences of the Chickasaw, "The Renaissance," "Heirlooms," "Home Sweet Home," "The Prince of Trimmers," etc. Published at Louisville, Ky.

The "Progressive Herald" is the name of a new monthly literary illustrated paper, published at San Francisco. It is large quarto in size, sixteen pages, and devoted to stories and general home reading.

"The Wearing of Green," a novel by Basil, is published by Harper Bros., in the Franklin Square Library series, and sold by A. L. Bancroft, San Francisco, 20 cents.

**SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.**

One of the ballet girls of Mapleton's company is dead. She was only 16, and had been on the stage eight years.

Dr. Sprinney, whose real name is Hugh J. Speer, and whose "dispensary" has been largely advertised, has absconded from the city, leaving many bills unpaid.

The Chinese have just discovered 92 five-dollar boxes of prepared opium, 1,800 cigars on board the steamer San Bias. The crude opium is shipped to Panama, where it is prepared and smuggled into this country.

A rab, a trotting horse with a record of 2:20, the property of the late Edward M. Fry, was sold by auction at Froomeberg's saleroom, 111 North Market street, Thursday, for \$2,200. The sulky, harness and trappings were sold separately.

Andrew Kohler, of the firm of Kohler & Chase, music dealers of this city, died in Oakland Thursday night, at his residence on Battery street, from a second-story of his residence, 345 Eddy street, about 8 o'clock Friday morning, and was instantly killed. Deceased was a German, 53 years of age. He leaves a wife and two children—a son aged 23, and a younger daughter.

The report that the iron modulus had left their places in the Union Iron Works in consequence of having no helpers was unfounded. An insufficient number of helpers, it appears, were secured. The helpers appointed to stand guard in front and around the works Thursday in order to prevent none of their men entered were on guard.

The following munitions of war were shipped by the steamer City of Tokio Thursday: To Yokohama—cases empty brass shells, \$25,050; five cases guns, \$260; twenty cases cartridges, \$300. To Hongkong—ten cases cartridges, \$282; four cases rifles, \$612. To Shanghai—One case rifles, \$240. The total value is \$27,740.

It confirms the wise judgment of the people of California to learn that the entry of Governor Leland Stanford into the United States Senate has been marked by warm demonstrations of approval at Washington by men capitated to judge of his ability, and that he is regarded as a most important acquisition to the Senate.

And now what will the Democrats do about it who have shouted "to the victors belong the spoils"? Here is President Cleveland declaring that civil service is right and must prevail.

## CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSIONS.

The Senate has done well in refusing to pass the bill providing for the impounding of mining debris by constructing brush dams. The bill proposed to authorize the performance of an impossibility. The only way to impound mining debris is to construct dams that would hold water, letting off escape by means of food gates. Running water will always take portion of the earth along, to find lodgment as the current becomes less rapid. The percent of earth thus carried down to the river beds is the most destructive part of the debris. It is, however, it is quite a different case, and the prospect is that the Kid and Colonels will draw widely apart and fall to such quarreling as to give encouragement to their political enemies.

Evidently the Prohibitionists in Michigan ought to change their name. They are subversives, not Prohibitionists. What they want is a popular vote upon the prohibitory policy, not upon itself.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has been attacked by members and journals of his own party for his action in the Swain case. The President never had a more proper use of his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the army than by recently returning to the command of the Cavalry which Swain was tried. His right to do so under the customs and precedents of military tribunals is not seriously questioned, and the use which he made of his powers was legitimate.

The action of the tribunal, however, in refusing to pronounce an adequate sentence upon an officer whom it found to be dishonest constitutes a public scandal, and will for a long time be a stain upon the army.—Buffalo Courier.

CALIFORNIA is proud of her wine interests, and justly so. No country has yielded so short a time since their commencement of viniculture as she.—San Francisco Daily Exchange.

We insist that English literature, so far from being a subject to be skimmed over in lessons of one hour, each, twice a week for one year, is the study most essential to the production of educated and cultivated men. We insist that it should be a required study in every college, at least to the extent that Latin or Greek is.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The State Department document on comparative wages, of which a New York paper reported that Congress could not do better than to appropriate \$10,000 to pay for translating it into foreign languages, is to be well worth the trouble for inducing more states to do the same.

During the past few weeks the travel back to China has been suspended, and the last steamer arriving from that country without bringing a single Chinaman. The cause of this is supposed to be the fact that many of them went home to spend the Chinese New Year's. The steady depletion of their numbers by death and desertion, especially among the older ones, has rendered the custom officers to think that a few years' enforcement of the law will go a long way towards settling the vexed Chinese question.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent of the Central Pacific, in a circular charges seven of the San Francisco papers with libel, and demands \$1,000 damages. His complaint is that the papers made him conspicuous.

As soon as the oath was administered he was warmly saluted by General Hancock and General Sheridan. Afterward Senators Sherman, Hawley, Voorhees, Platt, Vest, Van V. and Morrill crowded around him, and him, in turn, saluted the seven. The San Francisco papers, in their turn, saluted the seven.

Amidst the cheering and cheering, the San Francisco papers, in their turn, saluted the seven.

After the San Francisco papers, in their turn, saluted the seven.

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# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY — MARCH 7, 1858

## WEATHER REPORT.

**AM Observations Taken on the 75th Meridian (Eastern) Time.**  
SIGNAL OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,  
SACRAMENTO, March 6, 1858.]  
11 P. M. (Eastern time), 75th meridian; 8 P. M.  
(Pacific time), 120th meridian.

Place observation.	Barom.	Therm.	Rain in hours	Weather
Tatooon	30.35	44.8	07 Foggy	
B. Angeles	30.30	45.2	08 Foggy	
Dixieville	30.25	45.1	09 Clear	
Kingsville	30.22	45.1	10 Clear	
Aspinwall	30.20	45.1	11 Clear	
Potomac	30.28	45.1	12 N.W.	Clear
Rosedale	30.18	45.0	13 N.W.	Clear
Mend o' C. 30.00	45.2	14 N.W.	Clear	
Red Bluff	30.01	45.1	15 N.W.	Clear
San Fran.	30.00	45.1	16 N.W.	Clear
L. Angeles	30.01	45.0	17 N.E.	Clear
S. Diego	29.95	45.0	18 N.E.	Clear

Maximum temperature, 50° F., minimum, 50°.

Sergent, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

## WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.—Indications for Pacific coast: Fair weather, followed in north and Pacific coast by local rains during the night.

## ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—This afternoon and evening.

Loan exhibition—Special notice.

Military salute at Army Hall to night.

For Third Trustee, E. M. Leitch.

On motion of the Board of Trustees, than Asylum.

Sacramento Commandery, K. T. to night.

A. C. Hinkson for City Assessor.

Our Friends' Interim Lodge.

Two unruished rooms to let.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Licensing Gambling.

[From last evening's Sacramento Bee.] "The Only Practical Plan"—"The Very Best Thing That Was Ever Done in This City"—"Licensing a Good Thing"—"In the Interest of Good Morals"—"A License by All Means."

### GAMBLER'S CRIMES.

Locom.—March 6th.—Society is excited over the suicide of a young Englishman, recently married and who lately lost \$250.00 in gambling at Monaco.

The PROBATE RECORDS.—Judge Van Fleet appeared before the Board of Supervisors yesterday, and called their attention to the fact that the records of the Probate Court were in a very incomplete and unsatisfactory condition, owing to the fact that for a score or more of years cases have been constantly accumulating in which the estates of deceased individuals were never properly administered upon and closed, but are now remaining open, according to the records, and the Board of Supervisors, after the taking out of letters to the point where a final report should have been made. It is in order for the Court to give notice to the administrator of an estate within a given period after the administration is initiated, but it is necessary for the Court to be informed whether the estate has been arrived at in the various cases. Owing to the non-closing of the proceedings in the Probate Court there is a defect in and cloud upon the title to a great deal of property in the county, and the only way to remedy the matter is by having the cases to come before the Board of Supervisors, and that if the Board would appoint some competent person to make a transcript for the Court of the number of the unsettled estates and their present condition, he would make a report appropriate to the necessities of the case. The Supervisors concurred in the importance of the matter, and appointed ex-County Clerk Chas. M. Goggin to prepare the necessary abstract.

NATIONAL GUARD ENLISTMENT.—The Legislature having passed the bill appropriating \$20,000 to defray the expenses of an encampment of the National Guard of California, there will no doubt be a Division encampment held somewhere about the Bay. See also our editorial on this point. A meeting of the National Guard Officers' Association should be called at an early day as practicable, to decide on matters relating to the encampment—decide on the time to hold it, the site, arrange for transportation, subsistence, etc., and also consider the question of a general muster. But there will not be too much advertising for show. The companies of the First Artillery should recruit to about the minimum number immediately in order that they may have no green men in camp, and Captain's companies should instruct their men thoroughly in camp and review. We expect to see new life infused into officers and men by this action of the Legislature. The people of the State expect a good return for this allowance, and the National Guard should see to it that they are not disappointed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, all the members present. Minutes read and approved. The hearing of the petition of G. C. Roberts and others for a road in District No. 4 was taken up, and evidence heard. On motion of Mr. McMullen, the damages were fixed as follows: J. C. Cardwell, \$100; George Little, \$20. The resolution, however, carried. Mr. Jackson was adopted. Messrs. Jackson, McMullen and Fassett voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Steinman and Bates in the negative. Resolved, That F. A. Shepherd be employed to make a map of the county on a scale of one mile to the mile, to pay therefor the sum of \$1,500 from the public fund; provided, that F. A. Shepherd furnish this Board with fifteen lithographic copies of said map for the use of the county. On motion of Mr. Steinman, C. M. Coggin was appointed to prepare an abstract of unsettled estates for the benefit of the Probate Court.

MAP OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY.—F. A. Shepherd, Deputy County Assessor, has recently completed a large and very complete map of Sacramento county, showing the location, size and ownership of every piece of property, the different roads and towns, and the names of all the towns in such a work. Sacramento has no doubt a map of this character, being in that respect almost alone among the counties of the State; but Mr. Shepherd's work is declared by real estate men and others who should know to be just what is wanted, and yesterday the Board of Supervisors acknowledged its merits by awarding him \$1,500, in condition that he furnish the county fifteen lithographic copies of it for the use of the county.

SOMETHING NEW.—The enterprising firm of H. Cook & Co. have made arrangements to get Stephenson's Cream Batter-milk fresh twice a week, to give to their customers of the celebrated Stephenson Gilt-edge Butter, which can always be found at their store, corner of Eighth and J streets. Call and try.

SOCIAL DANCE at Swiss Station, Upper Stockton road, to-night, March 7th. Tickets, 50 cents. Ladies free. Free lunch. Good music.

NOTTINGHAM has comments to-day at reduced prices. Red House.

## DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

### A Lively Fight for the Chairmanship of the Central Committee.

The Democratic City Convention met last evening in Armory Hall for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be voted for at the election which takes place on Tuesday next. It was called to order by James Kelly, Chairman of the City Central Committee, who stated the objects of the call. He counseled harmony, and asked the Convention to present a ticket—men above reproach and who can be elected. He said the party had suffered in the past, in this city and country, on account of discord in their ranks. They must present a solid front, go to work with a will, and they can overcome the Republican majority in this city of 700.

After the opening, Chairman, R. M. Clarke and A. C. Hinkson were placed in nomination. A roll-call was demanded, which resulted as follows: R. M. Clarke, 46; Ad. C. Hinkson, 41. Mr. Clarke was declared elected.

On assuming the duties of the Chair, Mr. Clarke said he felt complimented for the honor and laurels he had received. He said that of preceding over the first Democratic Convention held in California since the inauguration of a Democratic President, he put up a good ticket and you will surely win on Tuesday next. There is a man all over the line that the Republicans have picked with the nominations of their Convention.

Henry J. Kilgarriff and T. F. Healey were elected Secretaries.

On motion, the temporary officers were declared the permanent officers of the Convention.

The published list of delegates as they appeared in the daily press was declared to be the roll-call of the Convention.

On motion of James Kelly, the Chair was instructed to appoint a Committee of seven on Platform and Resolutions and Order of Business.

The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. J. C. Kelly, A. C. Hinkson, L. Lucey, Thomas Fox, R. H. Singletown, H. M. LaRue, W. J. O'Brien.

The following were elected as Sergeants-at-Arms: J. J. O'Hare, Frank O'Brien, John Stoll and W. H. Dolan.

A reader of ten minutes was taken in order to allow the committee time to perform its assigned duties.

On reassembling the committee made the following report. Order of business:

First—The selection of Committee-man to be selected by the Convention.

Second—Nomination of two Committeemen from each ward, to be named by the respective delegates of each ward and ratified by the Convention.

Third—Nomination for Third Trustee.

Fourth—Nomination for City Auditor.

Fifth—Nomination for City Collector.

Sixth—Nomination for Fire Commissioner, long term.

Eighth—Nomination for Fire Commissioner, short term.

The following platform and resolutions were presented:

The platform of the city of Sacramento, in Convention, contained a nulla pro parte the example of our gallant leader, President Grover Cleveland, in pledging the Democracy of the Union to a reform and purified administration of the public office.

It is the desire of the Convention, however, to do for that office what our forefathers did for the twelve Jameses aggregated 76 years each, or an average of about 63 years each. Nine of them were old-time Californians.

The claim of the estate of Diggy Hobbs against the county of Sacramento for expenses incurred in the suit of said Diggy Hobbs against the Sacramento and Amador Canal Company, \$934 15, was allowed by the Board of Supervisors yesterday.

A correspondent writes the Recon-

Union from Fremont that the Good Team

is to be sold by acclamation. Carried.

Conductor Fisher, whose feet were injured while he was endeavoring to jump aboard a moving train at Marysville on Thursday, was yesterday resting comfortably at his home in Sacramento, and it is believed that amputation will not be necessary for any portion of them.

Billy Murphy, a brakeman on the California and Oregon freight train, got knocked from a car by a projecting timber, while they were doing some switching at Roseville yesterday morning, and was considerably bruised. He was brought to the Railroad Hospital, but it is not thought to have been serious.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yes-

terday: J. A. Harvey, Vallejo; T. H. Wal-

lis, city; John McComb, Jr., Folsom; E. K. Merrill, Rodney H. Marchant, San Francisco; Miss Beecher, Red Bluff; J. J. Williamson, Mrs. C. C. Brooks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. H. French, P. C. Gossard, A. G. Smith, San Francisco; Miss Luisa Wadsworth, Kansas City; Mrs. De Lesmet, San Francisco; Wm. Gartmore, H. Meachen, Petaluma; Wm. Sears, J. G. Edwards, W. H. Hart, H. F. Williams, San Francisco; John Taul, Montana.

KINGSLEY CHAPEL.—Carle & Croly have been awarded the contract for rebuilding Kingsley Chapel, the price being \$2,266, which does not include the foundation, the cost of which is to be borne by the contractor. The new Chapel will include a tower on the southwest corner of the building, and the main entrance will be through the tower, instead of through the center of the front, as heretofore. Work upon the foundation was commenced yesterday, and Carle & Croly will begin upon their contract next Monday. While the church is being rebuilt services will be held in the Perry Seminary building.

Black Mohair Jerseys, \$1.

Mohair Jerseys, plaited, with ribbon bow, \$2.

Braided Jerseys, black and colored, \$2 25 and \$3 50.

Fine Cashmere Jerseys, plaited back, ribbon bow, \$3.

IMPORTED JERSEYS.

Black Mohair Jerseys, trimmed with Hercules braid, double box-plaited back, \$3 50.

Cashmere Jerseys, \$4 50.

Brown Cashmere Beaded Jerseys, \$7.

A fabric which we had the latter part of last Fall, and which is here again, will be gladly welcomed by all who remember it. It is a Single-width Corded Serge, with wool filling, and in particularly desirable shades. Price as before, 25 cents per yard.

THE ECLIPSE.—On the 16th inst. there will be an eclipse of the sun, of which a fine view will be obtained in the vicinity of Delta. In order to take advantage of this fact, Government observers will be stationed at that place, and on the 15th and 16th inst. the officials at Washington will be furnished a direct telegraph wire to Delta, so that exact time may be furnished and other information imparted.

DIRECTORS APPOINTED.—The Governor has appointed as Directors of the Insane Asylum at Stockton for the term of four years: John D. McDonald, H. C. McLean, term expired, and H. N. Rocker, vice Lewis M. Cutting, term expired. Also, W. C. Cressler as Director of Agricultural District No. 11, vice W. D. Fletcher, removed from the State. The term expires December 1, 1886.

There has at last been an agreement arrived at by which the road will again be open to travel through the San Juan grant.

At the end of the San Juan Grant, the Supervisors will give J. T. Cardwell, owner of the major portion of the property, \$1,000 damages, when the money accumulates in the treasury of the road district, and \$200 to George Little, also for damages, at the same time. Mr. Cardwell reserves the right to have the road graded to the front of his property, and to have it graded up in a complete manner, and will be ready for business before the season opens, which will be about the middle of April.

Last evening being warm, great numbers of large black beetles hovered about the electric lights, and by degrees were disabled through collisions with the lamps and wires, and fell to the ground or sidewalk, and the main entrance will be through the tower, instead of through the center of the front, as heretofore. Work upon the foundation was commenced yesterday, and Carle & Croly will begin upon their contract next Monday. While the church is being rebuilt services will be held in the Perry Seminary building.

PREACHING AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH by the pastor, A. J. Frost, in the morning and evening, and also during the service at the Miracles of Modern Missions, Evening and Sunday. "On Compromising Christianity." "On Baptism at the close of the evening service." Public cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Sixth street, corner of L—Rev. H. H. Rice, pastor. Preach at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Discourse in the morning: "The Substance of Apostolic Preaching." Discourse in the evening: "What Is Right About the Sabbath?" Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M.

H. E. CHURCH SOUTH, Seventh street, between K and L—The pastor, H. C. Christian, with friends, monthly services. Services at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Eighth street, between N and O—Services morning, conducted by the pastor. Subject: "How Faith in Christ Can Make Us Happy." Evening service: "The New Birth." The pastor, Rev. Dr. C. McElroy, removed from the State.

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UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Corner Fourth and K streets—Rev. D. D. Jones, will speak on "The Chinese Question" at 11 A. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 7:30 P. M. All are invited.

THE COSTELLO CASES.—During the past two days the attention of Department One of the Superior Court has been occupied with the hearing of the cases of Thomas P. Costello and Alice Costello, charged with robbery. Alice Costello, charged with robbery, was arraigned before the court, and was remanded to the Sheriff's office. She was remanded to the Sheriff's office, and was held in custody until trial date.

GEORGE MILLER.—George Miller, alias John Smith, perjury—Passing of sentence continued until Monday next.

People vs. D. M. Burns, embezzlement—Continued until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

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## WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

**THE HIGHEST STRUCTURE ERECTED BY HUMAN HANDS.**

An Interesting Description of the Famous Column—Its Construction, Dedication, Etc.

George Washington was born 153 years ago (February 22, 1732) in Westmoreland county, Va. He died December 14, 1799, aged 67 years, 9 months and 22 days. He was appointed General of the American Revolutionary Army April 19, 1775, and having accomplished his work, resigned his commission December 23, 1783. He was inaugurated President April 30, 1789, re-elected four years after, and finally retired to his Mount Vernon farm in 1797, two years before his death, which took place while he was yet in full vigor, through having taken a cold during a severe storm. Of his services to the country we need not speak here. As early as 1783 Congress voted to erect an equestrian statue of Washington, but it was not done. On December 24, 1799, 10 days after his death, it was voted to raise a marble monument, and sundry moves toward it were made afterwards, but nothing was actually done. In 1833,

A MONUMENT SOCIETY.

Was started, and subscriptions limited to \$1 each, were invited. To this fund many of us now living remember having contributed our boyhood dollars. But only \$37,000 were collected up to 1847. On July 4, 1848, the corner-stone was laid. But the work dallied along for want of funds, and during six years, it rose only 152 feet, at a cost of \$230,000 from subscriptions. Owing to some dissensions among those having the matter in charge, and other causes, the work was suspended, and up to and during the war, and years after, nothing was done. The settlers of the colonies involved in the contest and which brought it on, the unfinished shaft stood as a fitting symbol of the still uncompleted work begun by Washington—the consolidation of our States into one strong, single-headed and single-purposed, free people.

THE DESIGN AND STRUCTURE.

Twenty-one years passed thus—the period from time to manhood. In 1876, the centennial year of our independence, and almost the first, if not the first, year of our real consolidation as a great, harmonious, free nation—Congress took the monument in charge, appropriated \$200,000, and followed this with some \$700,000 more in subsequent years, making the total cost about \$1,200,000. The close of 1884 witnessed its substantial completion, the capstone having been put in place December last, and the dedication took place last Saturday, as February 22nd fell on Sunday. The first design embraced a grand circular colonnade building around the base, 250 feet in diameter, 150 feet high, and a vast rotunda with thirty massive columns, surrounded with an entablature 20 feet high, and a 10-foot balustrade above. But this base was removed and the plain form adopted.

FORM AND SIZE OF COLUMN.

The form is closely modeled after the obelisks, several of which have been transferred from Egypt to Rome and Paris, and no two in size or shape are in proportionate size, the largest obelisk is a very distinctive affair. The Washington monument is a single shaft, 55 feet on each side at the ground surface; 34 feet 5 inches at 500 feet high, from which it tapers one-fifth of the entire height, being at the top 555 feet above the soil. The form is so well proportioned that one looking at it as it stands, or as a picture of it, gets but a faint conception of its magnitude. Measure off on the ground a space of 55 feet, nearly 3 rods, or over 18 paces wide at one end, and two rods wide at the other, and in length nearly a tenth of a mile, or 33½ rods, or 185 paces.

CONCERNING ITS HEIGHT.

Imagine a square stone covering all this ground, raised to a perpendicular, upon its larger end, and standing before you. As another help to a conception of its size, think of its base as having the dimensions of a house or barn 55 feet square. A hundred men of average height, standing against its side, could hardly touch the top. The soil is 19 feet above the surrounding ground, so the total height of the monument might be called 575 feet. The spex is 597 feet above low water in the Potomac river, which the monument looks down upon.

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL.

Its walls at the base are 15 feet and 11 inches thick, leaving an interior opening 25 feet square. At 500 feet the high walls are 12 feet thick. The two doors on both opposite sides of the base, and two doors or latches on each side of the cap are the only openings. The interior is lighted by electricity and an elevator carries visitors up. There is also an interior iron staircase of short flights along the north and south walls with cross platforms between—900 steps in all. The entire outside, above 100 feet, consists of regular blocks of white marble. Some of the base blocks are white sandstone which resemble marble. These blocks present an outer surface of four to nine feet long, and are, we believe, uniformly twenty-four inches thick. This marble is from Maryland. Except this outer layer, the walls are of New England granite and stone masonry up to 402 feet above the marble alone.

FOUNDATIONS AND WEIGHT.

The foundation is 80 feet square at the bottom, covering 6,000 feet, or one-seventh of an acre. It is of blue gneiss rock, and extends below the floor 23½ feet. The concrete (1 part cement, 2 parts sand, 4 parts stone) stands a pressure of about a ton, or 1,000 pounds to the square foot, by actual experiment. There are 9,613 of the marble blocks above the white sandstone. The weight of the foundation and earth upon it is 36,912 tons; of the 150 feet of the old portion, 22,573 tons; of the new portion of the shaft, 21,260 tons; of pyramidion, 300 tons; iron stair frame, 275 tons. Total weight, 81,120 tons, or 162,240,000 pounds.

THE Bursting of the Monsoon.

Life in India would be impossible without monsoons, and the periodic approach of one of these great rainstorms is always hailed there with delight. The southwest monsoon sets in generally toward the end of April, the steady wind sweeping up from the Indian Ocean and carrying with it dense volumes of vapor, which slowly collect in dark masses of cloud as they approach the continent. From Adam's Peak in the Isle of Spices, right along the Eastern and Western Ghauts and the Nilgiri, every hill-top is gradually shrouded in mist, instead of standing out clear and sharp against the sky. Darker and denser become the cloud masses; the horizon is lost in the dark appearance, sometimes kindling into a lurid glow, answering to the sense of oppression, both mental and physical, which accompanies it. The atmosphere becomes "dewy" and oppressive alike to man and beast; but the heat is born with patience, for relief is at hand. Flashes of lightning play from cloud to cloud, and heavy thunder reverberates through the heavens; the wind suddenly springs up into a tempest, and along the shore the white waves are tossed in foam against the rocks or over the burning sand. Then a few great drops of rain fall, like balls of lead, from the apparently leaden sky; the forked lightning plays from cloud to cloud, and heavy thunder reverberates through the heavens; the wind suddenly springs up into a tempest, and along the shore the white waves are tossed in foam against the rocks or over the burning sand. Then a few great drops of rain fall, like balls of lead, from the apparently leaden sky; the forked lightning plays from cloud to cloud, and heavy thunder reverberates through the heavens; the wind suddenly springs up into a tempest, and along the shore the white waves are tossed in foam against the rocks or over the burning sand. 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## PACIFIC SLOPE.

### THE UPRISING OF THE YAQUI INDIANS IN SONORA.

**BILL AND DWELLING BURNED—INDIAN HELD FOR MURDER—EIGHT HORSES CREMATED—CHINESE SUICIDE.**

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

#### CALIFORNIA.

##### A Self-Confessed Murderer.

SACRAMENTO, March 6th.—The examination of Holden Dick, a Pit river Indian, before James Brahan, Justice of the Peace, was concluded here to-day. He is charged with killing Sam Shaw a year ago last September. Shaw was in the service of Modoc Indians; this company, and his head cut off and could not be found at the time. The Indian has made a full confession, giving particulars and taking parties to where the head was found in a crevice in the rocks, some twelve miles away from the village. The Indian stated that he was assisted by one A. B. Perry, who was found dead in his cabin about two weeks after the murder. He says Perry told him they were to receive \$800 when the killing was done, from a party who now at large. The Indian was held for trial in the superior court.

**AN EMPLOYER WHO DECLINED TO BE ASKED FOR WAGES.**

HIGHWOOD, March 6th.—H. C. Newby struck an employee by the name of Joseph Blasier on the head with a club this evening, and it is feared that Blasier will not survive. The cause is supposed to be that Blasier asked for his wages. The town is in great excitement, and Newby is under arrest.

##### Constable's Inquest—The New River Mine.

YAKIMA, March 6th.—The coroner held an inquest to day on all the remains that could be found of the man whose head was discovered some days ago in Willow creek, about fourteen miles north of this place. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased was killed by Indians, and died of his death from an unknown cause. The remains are not Constable's, a missing man from here, but are believed to be those of a stranger passing through the county, and well dressed. Some \$400 was found in his pants, and it is believed that he had more, which he took from his rotten clothing, the man having evidently been killed or come to his death in some mysterious manner over a year ago.

A large number of persons are going from this county to New River, via Etana, the new mines being near the southern boundary of this county, in the northern part of Trinity county.

#### NEVADA.

**Nothing Saved But a Sewing Machine.**

VIRGINIA, March 6th.—The water mill and two-story house of Thomas Halley, on Six Mile Canyon, was destroyed by fire on the evening of about 8 o'clock. The loss is over \$10,000; no insurance. The fire originated in a wardrobe in the dwelling, where Mrs. Halley had been but a few moments before with a lighted candle. Nothing was saved from the house but a sewing machine. All the other property was lost, and lost their senses, as they ran out of the house leaving behind three gold watches and valuables which they could have saved. The mill stood on the opposite side of the road from the house, and was soon in flames. The great light was visible from this city, and it was known till this morning what was the cause.

##### Tel-Weekly Railroad Trains.

ERICA, March 6th.—On and after Monday next the Eureka and Palisade Railroad will only make three trips weekly from Eureka to Palisade, leaving Eureka Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Palisade Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For a long time this company has not had sufficient business to justify daily trips. When business improves, daily trains will be run.

#### ARIZONA.

##### INFIX OF POLYGAMIST MORMONS—COUNTERFEITERS' OUTFIT CAPTURED.

FLAGSTAFF, March 6th.—Some ranchmen in the south report Lot Smith, with other polygamist leaders, have been encamped at Williams' Valley and Pleasant, south of the White mountains. It is understood that Smith is under indictment, and has been in hiding for some months. The party numbers over 100 wagons, and are en route to Old Mexico.

A quantity of gold money and implements for manufacturing arms, &c., has been found in a cave in Oak creek canyon, a deep isolated gorge south of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. The cave was used as a resort by parties already under arrest for cattle-stealing. No doubt the men now under arrest are also the counterfeitors.

##### MORE ELECTRIC LIGHT Litigation.

TUCSON, March 6th.—Suits have been brought in the District Court here by the Rocky Mountain Electric Light Company, of Utah, and others, against the Brush-Swan Electric Light Company, of Tucson, to recover debts to a large amount, and an order against defendant to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed was today granted by Judge Fitzgerald.

#### NEW MEXICO.

**FATAL GUARRE OVER A SALE OF CATTLE.**

SANTA FE, March 6th.—Colonel George Stoneman, a prominent candidate for the Union Congress, a wealthy man and a wealthy stock-raiser, shot and fatally wounded a German stock-buyer named Singer, in a saloon Las Vegas early this morning. The difficulty arose out of a sale of a lot of cattle. Singer died at noon yesterday. Stoneman was placed under arrest. Stoneman is a former Californian, well-known throughout the entire West.

#### OLD MEXICO.

**THE INDIAN WAR IN SONORA.**

GUAYMAS, March 6th.—The soldier Alata, with 100 men, troops and General G. Carbo, arrived yesterday from Mazatlan. General Carbo comes to resume command in this section, and will have charge of the campaign against the Yaqui Indians. General Tapio will also be in the field. It is now evident that the general government will put into this war, raised by Cajeme, until the tribes are Yermo and Mayo are subjected to the order of the Government. A draft for National Guards, to be used for defense, and in the field, is announced for to-day, and all Mexican citizens are to report for duty over 16 and under 40 years of age. They will be daily expected from Mazatlan with more troops, and some will also be brought from Lower California. M. S. Dobbie, from Sumatra, reports all quiet at that place, though parties are moving stock, &c., up the river. Some few ranches have been robbed, but no one has been killed so far.

#### OREGON.

The United States Senatorship.

PORTLAND, March 6th.—Those who claim to have been related with Governor Moody say he will take the responsibility of appointing a United States Senator, but will call an extra session of the Legislature early in October to elect.

##### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**SUICIDE OF A CHINAMAN BY HANGING.**

VICTORIA, March 6th.—A Chinaman committed suicide this morning by hanging. The body was quite cold when discovered in a miserable hovel in Chinatown.

The Seattle *Chronicle* says: Twenty thousand dollars will probably be invested by an Eastern company in a factory to convert the waters of Medical lake into soap, as experiments show that it makes the finest kind of toilet soap.

## CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

### Senate.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

The Senate was called to order by A. A. Lieutenant-Governor Durst, in the chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of Thursday read and approved.

Senate Bill No. 288, excluding Chinese children from the public schools, was read a first and second times and ordered engrossed.

Assembly Bill No. 575, to provide for the submission to the people of the State, for their approval, the amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, was read a first and second times. Ordered at its twenty-sixth session, was passed.

Bill introduced a resolution relating to the removal of Chinese from the public schools.

Montana has twelve Masonic Lodges.

A new hotel is being erected at Napa.

Petaluma has three daily steamers to San Francisco.

Brown's valley district, Napa county, has a new school-house.

Mission, M. T., sounds the alarm of fire by the firing of guns.

Belleview, Idaho, expects to have a street railway this summer.

Sheep in the vicinity of Cloverdale are suffering with the scab.

For Marysville—White, Cooley & Co., 4 boxes iron castings.

REAL ESTATE ITEMS.

(Filed March 5, 1886.)

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## PACIFIC SLOPE.

### THE UPRISING OF THE YAQUI INDIANS IN SONORA.

**Mill and Dwelling Burned—Indian Held for Murder—Eight Horses Cremated—Chinese Suicide.**

**SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]**

#### CALIFORNIA.

##### A Self-Confessed Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6th.—The examination of Holden Dick, a P. I. R. before the coroner's inquest, at the time the Peacock was concluded here to-day. He is charged with killing Samuel B. Shaw a year ago last September. Shaw was killed in his cabin on Madeline Plains, this county, and his head cut off and could not be found at the time. The Indian had been full of fear, and, after torturing and taking parties to where the head was found in a crevice in the rocks, some twelve miles away from the scene of the murder. He states that he was assisted by one A. B. Perry, who was found dead in his cabin about two weeks after the murder. He says Perry died of a wound he received \$300 when the killing was done, from a person who is now at large. The Indian was held for trial in the Superior Court.

##### Barn and Horses Burned.

SANTA MARIA, March 6th.—W. R. Ramsey's large barn, one mile south of this town, was totally destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock last evening. Eight horses, twenty-five sets of harness and forty-five tools were burned. Mr. Ramsey's loss will amount to over \$2,500, no insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lantern.

##### An Employer who Declines to be Asked for Wages.

HEALDSBURG, March 6th.—H. C. Newby struck an employee by the name of Joseph Blasier on the head with a club this evening, and it is feared that Blasier will not survive. The cause is supposed to be that Blasier asked for his wages. The town is in great excitement, and Newby is under arrest.

##### Coroner's Inquest—The New River Mines.

YERCA, March 6th.—The Coroner held an inquest to day on all the remains that could be found of the man whose head was discovered some days ago in Willow creek, about four miles from the Yerca mine. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased was an unknown man, and came to his death from an unknown cause. The remains are not Constables, a missing man from here, but are believed to be those of a stranger passing through the country, and well dressed. \$100 was offered for his pants, and it is believed that he had more, which escaped from his rotten clothing; the man having evidently been killed or come to his death in some mysterious manner over a year ago.

A large number of persons are going from this country to New River, via Yerca, the main mining being on the southern boundary of this county, in the northern part of Trinity county.

#### NEVADA.

##### Nothing Saved but a Sewing Machine.

YERCA, March 6th.—The water mill and dwelling-house of Thomas Hailey, on Six-Mile Canyon, was destroyed by fire last evening about 8 o'clock. The loss is over \$10,000; no insurance. The fire originated in a wardrobe in the dwelling, where Mrs. Hailey had been working on a new piano with a lighted candle. Nothing was saved from the dwelling but a sewing machine. All about the place seem to have lost their senses, as they ran out of the house, leaving behind three gold watches and valuable things which they could have saved. The mill still stands opposite the end of the road from the house, and was soon in flames. The great light was visible from this city, but it was not known till this morning what was the cause.

##### Tel-Weekly Railroad Train.

ERIEKA, March 6th.—On and after Monday next the Eureka and Palisade Railroad will only make three trips weekly. But on to Park City, on Saturday Mornings, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Palisade Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For a long time this company has not had sufficient business to justify daily trips. When business improves, daily trains will be run.

#### ARIZONA.

##### Influx of Polygamists—Counterfeited Outfit Captain.

FLAGSTAFF, March 6th.—Some encampments from the south report Lot Smith, with other prominent polygamist Mormon leaders, encamped at Williams valley and Pleasant, south of the White mountains. It is understood that Smith is under indictment, and has been in hiding for some months past, and is now in over 100 wagons, and are en route to Old Mexico.

A quantity of counterfeit money and implements for manufacturing the "queen" has been found in a cave in Oak creek canyon, a deep isolated gorge south of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The cave was used as a safe, and parties already under arrest for cattle-stealing. Not only the thieves now under arrest are also the counterfeitors.

##### More Electric Light Litigation.

TUCSON, March 6th.—Suits have been brought in the District Court here by the Rocky Mountain Electric Light Company, of Utah, and others against the Brush-Swan Electric Light Company, of Tucson, to recover damages for an injunction in order against defendant to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed was to day granted by Judge Fitzgerald.

#### NUEVA MEXICO.

##### Fatal Quarrel Over a Sale of Cattle.

SANTA FE, March 6th.—Colonel George Stoneman, a prominent candidate for the United States Marshalship of New Mexico, and a wealthy stock-raiser, shot and fatally wounded a German stock-buyer named Singer, in a saloon at Las Vegas early this morning. The stock buyer had been in a sale of a lot of cattle. Singer died at noon today. Stoneman is a former Californian, well-known throughout the entire West.

#### OLD MEXICO.

##### The Indian War in Sonora.

GUAYMAS, March 6th.—The steamer Alfonso, with 100 Federal troops and General G. Carbo, arrived yesterday from Mazatlan, General Carbo comes to assume command in this section, and will have charge of the campaign against the Indians. General Torreto will also be sent here. The government will prosecute this war, raised by the United States, against the tribes of Yaquis and Mayos are subject to the order of the Government. A draft for National Guards, to be sent to the state, is now in progress, and is announced for to-day and all Mexican citizens are to report for duty over 16 and under 50 years of age. The Democratic is daily expected from Mazatlan with more troops, and will also be brought from Lower California. M. S. Johnson from Sacramento, will arrive in this place, though parties are moving stock, etc., up the river. Some few ranches have been robbed, but no one has been killed so far.

#### OREGON.

##### The United States Senatorship.

PORTLAND, March 6th.—Those who claim to be in close relations with Governor Moody say he will not take the responsibility of appointing a United States Senator, but will call an extra session of the Legislature early in October to elect.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

##### Suicide of a Chinaman by Hanging.

VICEROY, March 6th.—A Chinaman committed suicide this morning by hanging. The body was quite cold when discovered in a miserable hotel in Chinatown. The Seattle Chronicle says: Twenty thousand dollars will probably be invested by an English company in a factory to convert the waters of Medical lake into soap, as experiments show that it makes the finest kind of toilet soap.

#### PENRYN AND VICINITY.

##### A Prosperous Outlook for this Flourishing and Beautiful Foothill Section.

ENS. RECORD-UNION: Ten years ago Penryns was known only as the location of a granite quarry. Thousands of acres of land from which in earlier times the gold had been extracted, and later on had been stripped of its fine growth of timber, was abandoned as useless and left to grow up as chaparral until about six years ago, when it was found to produce excellent fruit. A few began systematically to cultivate various fruits, though but a comparatively small quantity was shipped to market. Within the last three years the quantity has increased until now it has become very large, and the quality is admitted to be equal if not superior to any in the State, while almost every foot of land is claimed and is being rapidly settled, mostly in twenty to eighty acre lots.

On every side we see men busily engaged in clearing and preparing the soil for the whole face of the country is being rapidly changed from unsightly brush to cultivated land and attractive orchards. Old residents say, "I never would have believed it," and, indeed, they cannot yet realize that the land they thought of as worthless is now worth \$100,000 to the owner. They compliment the Legislature and the citizens of Penryns for the success of their efforts.

Senate Bill No. 251, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 252, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 253, to provide for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 254, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 255, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 256, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 257, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 258, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 259, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 260, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 261, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 262, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 263, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 264, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 265, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 266, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 267, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 268, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 269, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 270, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 271, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 272, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 273, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 274, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 275, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 276, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 277, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 278, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 279, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 280, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 281, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 282, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 283, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 284, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 285, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 286, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 287, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 288, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 289, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 290, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 291, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 292, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 293, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 294, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 295, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 296, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 297, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 298, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 299, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 300, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 301, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 302, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 303, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 304, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 305, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 306, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 307, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 308, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 309, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 310, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, was introduced in the Legislature, and passed.

Senate Bill No. 311, to amend an act providing for the organization, incorporation and government of the Insane Asylum at Stock